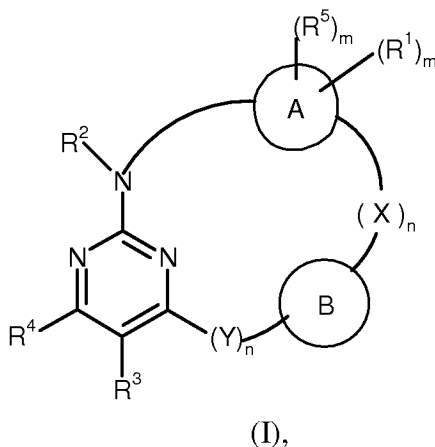


This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Previously Presented) Compounds of formula I



in which

A stands for phenylene,

B stands for a bond or for C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkylene, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkenylene, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkynylene, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkylene, or phenylene that is optionally substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy, halogen, cyano, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-hydroxyalkyl,

-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, or with the group -NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>COR<sup>9</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>CSR<sup>9</sup>,  
 -NR<sup>8</sup>SOR<sup>9</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>CONR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>COOR<sup>9</sup>,  
 -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NH)NR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>CSNR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>SONR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>,  
 -NR<sup>8</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, -COR<sup>8</sup>, -CSR<sup>8</sup>, -S(O)R<sup>8</sup>, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup>,  
 -S(O)<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, -CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, -CONR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -CSNR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -SR<sup>8</sup> or  
 -CR<sup>8</sup>(OH)-R<sup>9</sup>,

X and Y, in each case independently of one another, stand for oxygen, sulfur or for the group -NR<sup>11</sup>-, -NR<sup>11</sup>(CH<sub>2</sub>)-, -NR<sup>11</sup>O-, -ONR<sup>11</sup>-, =CR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, =C=O, =C=S, =SO, =SO<sub>2</sub>, -C(O)O-, -OC(O)-, -S(O)O-, -OS(O)-, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>O-, -OS(O)<sub>2</sub>-, -CONR<sup>8</sup>-, -N(COR<sup>8</sup>)-, -N(COOR<sup>8</sup>)-, -N(CONR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>)-, -NR<sup>8</sup>CO-, -OCONR<sup>8</sup>-, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)O-, -CSNR<sup>8</sup>-, -NR<sup>8</sup>CS-, -OCSNR<sup>8</sup>-, -NR<sup>8</sup>CSO-,

-SONR<sup>8</sup>-, -NR<sup>8</sup>SO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>8</sup>-, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>N(COR<sup>8</sup>)-, -NR<sup>8</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>-,  
 -NR<sup>8</sup>CONR<sup>9</sup>-, -NR<sup>8</sup>CSNR<sup>9</sup>-, -NR<sup>8</sup>SONR<sup>9</sup>-, -NR<sup>8</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>9</sup>-,  
 -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)NR<sup>9</sup>- or -NR<sup>8</sup>C(S)NR<sup>9</sup>-,

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>5</sup>, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen,

hydroxy, halogen, nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>- alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkinyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl, the group -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloxy, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>PO<sub>3</sub>(R<sup>10</sup>)<sub>2</sub>,  
 -NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>COR<sup>9</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>CSR<sup>9</sup>,  
 -NR<sup>8</sup>SOR<sup>9</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>CONR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>COOR<sup>9</sup>,  
 -NR<sup>8</sup>C(NH)NR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>CSNR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>SONR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, -  
 COR<sup>8</sup>, -CSR<sup>8</sup>, -S(O)R<sup>8</sup>, -S(O)(NH)R<sup>8</sup>, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>N=CH-  
 NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>,  
 -SO<sub>3</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, -CO<sub>2</sub>H, -CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, -CONR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -CSNR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>,  
 -SR<sup>8</sup> or -CR<sup>8</sup>(OH)-R<sup>9</sup>, or for C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkinyl,  
 or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl, that is substituted in one or more places in the same way  
 or differently with hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, halogen, phenyl or with the group -  
 NR<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, and the phenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-aryl, and  
 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-heteroaryl itself optionally can be substituted in one or more  
 places in the same way or differently with halogen, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-  
 C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, or with the group -CF<sub>3</sub> or -OCF<sub>3</sub>

R<sup>2</sup> stands for hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl,

R<sup>3</sup> stands for hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-  
 alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkinyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-  
 alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, amino, -NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-  
 hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-  
 alkyl, -NHC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -SO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl), -SO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl),  
 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanoyl,

-CONR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -COR<sup>10</sup>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloAc, carboxy, or for the group -NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, or for C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl,  
 C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkinyl, or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl,

that is substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with  
 hydroxy, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy,  
 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, amino, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl,

C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -NHC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -SO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl), -SO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl), C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanoyl, -CONR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -COR<sup>10</sup>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloAc, carboxy, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>PO<sub>3</sub>(R<sup>10</sup>)<sub>2</sub> or with the group  
-NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>,

R<sup>4</sup> stands for hydrogen, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,

R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>,

R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>10</sup>

and R<sup>11</sup>, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or for

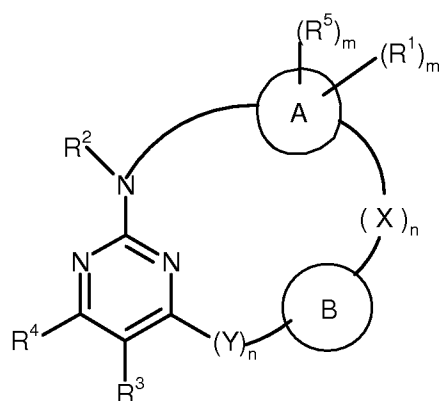
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkinyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-cycloalkyl,

m stands for 0 to 8, and

n and p stand for 0 to 6, or isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.

2. (Cancelled)

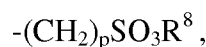
3. (Previously Presented) Compounds of formula (I),



in which

A stands for phenylene,

B stands for a bond or for C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkylene, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkylene or phenylene or thiophenylene that is optionally substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-hydroxyalkyl or



X and Y, in each case independently of one another, stand for oxygen or for the group  $-\text{NR}^{11}-$ ,  $-\text{NR}^{11}(\text{CH}_2)-$ ,  $-\text{CONR}^8-$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^8-$  or  $-\text{NR}^8\text{CONR}^9-$ ,

$\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^5$ , in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, nitro,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl, or for  $-\text{NR}^8\text{R}^9$ ,  $-\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyloxy- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyloxy or  $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NR}^8\text{R}^9$ ,

$\text{R}^2$  stands for hydrogen,

$\text{R}^3$  stands for hydrogen, halogen, cyano,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{10}$ -alkyl or  $-\text{CONR}^8\text{R}^9$ ,

$\text{R}^4$  stands for hydrogen,

$\text{R}^8$ ,

$\text{R}^9$

and  $\text{R}^{11}$ , in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or for  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{10}$ -alkyl,

n stands for 0 to 6,

m stands for 0 to 4, and

p stands for 0 to 6,

or isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.

4. (Previously Presented) Compounds of formula (I), according to claim 3, in which

A stands for phenylene,

B stands for a bond or for  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{12}$ -alkylene, cyclohexylene or phenylene that is optionally substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -hydroxyalkyl or  $-(\text{CH}_2)\text{SO}_3\text{R}^8$ ,

X stands for oxygen or for the group  $-\text{CONR}^8-$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^8-$  or  $-\text{NR}^8\text{CONR}^9-$ ,

Y stands for oxygen or for the group  $-\text{NR}^{11}-$ ,

$\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^5$ , in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, amino, halogen, nitro,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyl, or for the group  $-\text{NR}^8\text{R}^9$ ,  $-\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyloxy- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_6$ -alkyloxy or  $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NR}^8\text{R}^9$ ,

$R^2$  stands for hydrogen,  
 $R^3$  stands for hydrogen, halogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkyl, or  $-CONR^8R^9$ ,  
 $R^4$  stands for hydrogen,  
 $R^8$ ,  $R^9$  and  $R^{11}$ , in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or  
for methyl or isobutyl,  
m stands for 0 to 4, and  
p stands for 0 to 6,  
as well as isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers, and salts thereof.

5. (Previously Presented) Compounds of formula (I), according to claim 3,  
in which

A stands for phenylene,  
B stands for a bond or for  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ -alkylene that is optionally substituted in  
one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -  
hydroxyalkyl or  $-(CH_2)SO_3R^8$ ,  
X stands for oxygen or for the group  $-SO_2NR^8$ - or  $-NR^8CONR^9$ -,  
Y stands for the group  $-NR^{11}$ -,  
 $R^1$  and  $R^5$ , in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, amino,  
halogen, nitro or for the group  $-S(O)_2NR^8R^9$ ,  
 $R^2$  stands for hydrogen,  
 $R^3$  stands for halogen or cyano,  
 $R^4$  stands for hydrogen,  
 $R^8$ ,  $R^9$  and  $R^{11}$  in each case stand for hydrogen, and  
m stands for 0 to 4,  
or isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.

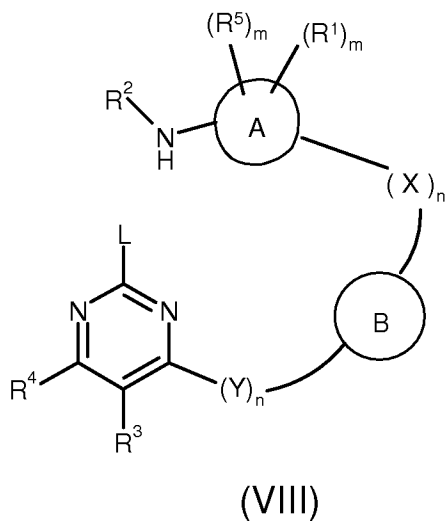
6. (Cancelled)

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Cancelled)

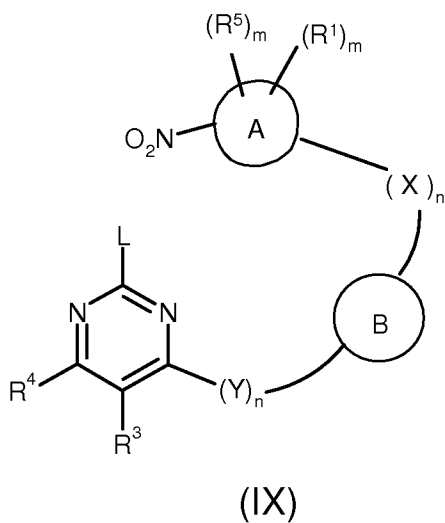
9. (Previously Presented) Process for the production of the compounds of  
formula I according to claim 1, wherein either

a) compounds of formula VIII



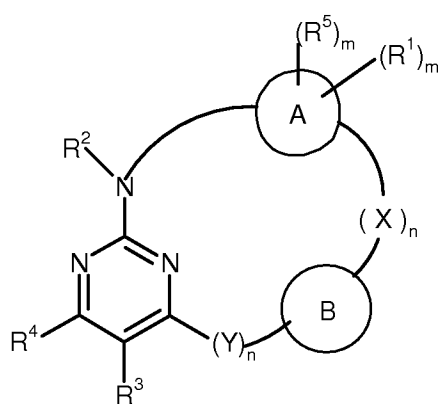
in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $m$  and  $n$  have the meanings that are indicated in formula I, and  $L$  stands for a leaving group, are cyclized with a an acid to compounds of formula I, or

b) the acyclic precursors of formula (IX)



in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $m$  and  $n$  have the meanings that are indicated in formula I, and  $L$  stands for a leaving group, are first reduced to amine in a solvent and a reducing agent at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  until reflux takes place and then the intermediately formed amine is cyclized to the compounds of formula I.

10. (Cancelled)
11. (Cancelled)
12. (Previously Presented) A method for the treatment of hormone-independent human breast cancer, human nonsmall-cell lung cancer, human colon cancer, hormone-independent human prostate cancer, or hormone-independent, multiple pharmaceutical agent-resistant human breast cancer, comprising administering to a host in need thereof a compound of formula I according to claim 1.
13. (Cancelled)
14. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising at least one compound according to claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
15. (Cancelled)
16. (Cancelled)
17. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising compound according to claim 3 and suitable formulation substances and vehicles.
18. (Cancelled)
19. (Cancelled)
20. (Cancelled)
21. (Cancelled)
22. (Cancelled)
23. (Cancelled)
24. (Currently Amended) Compounds of formula I



(I),

in which

A stands for phenylene-~~or thiophenylene~~,

B stands for C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkylene, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkylene, or phenylene that is optionally substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-hydroxyalkyl, or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>R<sup>8</sup>,

X and Y, in each case independently of one another, stand for oxygen, sulfur or for the group -NR<sup>11</sup>-, -NR<sup>11</sup>(CH<sub>2</sub>)-, -CONR<sup>8</sup>-, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>8</sup>-, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>N(COR<sup>8</sup>)-, -NR<sup>8</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>-, or -NR<sup>8</sup>CONR<sup>9</sup>-,

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>5</sup>, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or for the group -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyloxy, -NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>COR<sup>9</sup>, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -S(O)<sub>2</sub>N=CH-NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -CO<sub>2</sub>H, -CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, -CONR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>,

R<sup>2</sup> stands for hydrogen,

R<sup>3</sup> stands for hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, -CONR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>,

R<sup>4</sup> stands for hydrogen,

R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>,

R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>10</sup>

and R<sup>11</sup>, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or for C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, or -SO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl),

m stands for 0 to 8,

p stands for 0 to 6, and

n stands for 1

or diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.